(c) Cobalt Therapy is one of the means of Radio-therapy which is needed for treatment of most of the cancer patients in the country.

Drug$_s$ identified for category-I under the national Health Programme

1059. SHRI M. KADHARSHA:
SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:
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Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact tha't according to Drug policy announced In December, 1986, the responsibility for identification of drugs used for Na-tional Health Programme was given to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain drugs are uSed for more than one or two diseases;

(c) if so, what criteria were adopted for categorisation of drugs used for National Health Programmes;

(d) what are the names of drugs identified and recommended for category j alongwith the criteria for inclusion adopter in each case;

(e) whether it is a fact that drugs recommended for inclusion under category I for diseases under National Health Programme are also used for other di^{seas}es; and some of them have been excluded;

(f) if so, names of those drugs along with the names *at* other diseases for which eacn drug is used;

(g) whether identification was done by a committee; and

(h) if so, name and designation of each member?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE). (a), '(c) and (d) Recommendations weft sought by the Department of Chemicals from the Ministry of Health for Categorisation of driTjjs required under varjous National Health Programmes. Essential drugs distributed and used for specific disc ases under eight National Health Programmes were identified for price control under the Drugs Price Control Order, 1987 and recommendations were made lo the Department of Chemicals for their enlistment. List is enclosed as statement *(See* Below).

(b), (e) and (f) Certain drugs would be used for more than one diseases e.g. Rifampcin for treatmnt of T.E. and Leprosy.

Drugs already enlisted under Category-I covering fj National programmes have their very specific uses for treatmsnt/control of diseases given under the programmes.

The various antibiotics could be used ^{for} a number of infections in. eluding S.T.D., Vitamin A, used for skin and eyes disorders, is also being recommended by the Ministry of Health for their inclusion under Category-I.

(g) and (h) Recommendation of the drugs for inclusion under Category-I was not made by a Committee but by various Programme Officers under the Director General of Health Services.

Statement

Essential Drugs for National Programme

I. *National T.B. Programme*		
1.	Inj. Streptpmycin Sulphate	
2.	Isonicotinic acid Hcl tablets	
3.	Combinations containing Isonicotinic acid Hcl	—150 mg.
	Thiacetazone .	— 75 mg.
* 4.	Combinations containing Isonicotinic acid Hcl	— 75 mg.
	Thiacetazone	— 37.5 mg
5.	Ethambutol Tablets	—800 mg
6.	Sodium Pas granules	
7.	Pyrazinamide	
8.	Rifampicin	
11, *National Leprosy Eradication Programme*		
' 1.	Dapsone	—100 mg and 50 mg tablets
2.	Clofazamine	—100 mg and 50 mg capsules
3.	Rifampicin	—300 mg and 150 mg capsules
IN. *National Trachoma Control Programme and National Programme far Control of Blindness*		
1.	Tetracycline Hcl ointment.	-1%
2.	Sodium Sulphacetamide Drops	—10% .to 20%
3.	Pilocarpine Eye drops	-1%to2%
4.	Hydrocortisone drops & oint.	-0.5% & 1%
5.	Iodoxcouridin eye drops	-0.1%
6.	Timolol Maleata .	-0.25%&0.5%
7.	Acetazolamide tablet	—250 mgm
8.	Atropin eye drops & oint	-1%
9.	Homatropin eye drops	-1% &2%
IV. *For Prevention of Dehydration under ORT*		
1.	Oral Rehydration Salt.	
V *Goitre Programme*		
	For Iodization of edible salt, Iodine In the from of Potassium Iodate is essential.	
VI. *E.P.I. Programme*		
	For EPI Programme DPT, DT, TT, BCG, Polio, Typhoid and Measles vaccines are used.	

VII *National Malaria Eradication Programme*

1. Chloroquin
2. Amodiaquin
3. Quinine Inj.
4. Combination of Pyrimethamine (25 mg)+ Sulpacetipyrozine (500 mg.)
5. Paracetamol.

VIII *Filaria*

Diethylcarbamazine

Representation against identification of drugs under the National Health Programme

1060. SHRI DAYANAND SAHAY:
DR (SHRIMATI) SAROJINI MAHISHI;

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Health ana Family Welfare identify the drugs for category I as per the policy approved by the Cabinet;

(b) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has identified certain drugs which are needed for diseases under National Health Programme;

(c) whether some drug companies have submitted representations against the identifications;

(d) whether the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had sent a com-municaion to the Department of Chemicals for consideration of these representations by the Kelkar Committee;

(e) if so, when;

(f) what are the reasons for shifting the responsibility to Kelkar Committee;

, (g) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is short of experts in drugs;

(h) what are the enabling provisions under which Kelkar Committee can go beyond their terms of reference;

' (i) whether the Ministry has taken Cabinet's approval; and

(j) if so, what are the details thereof?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMLY WELFARE (KtJMARl SAROJ KHAPARDE); (a) Although recommendations were sought from the Ministry of Health for ckirgs required under various National Health ' Programmes enlistment of these drugs in the. Drugs Price Control Order has been done by the Department of Chemicals as per policy and criteria evolved by them.

(b) to (e) Yes, Sir. Representations were received by both Department of Chemicals and Health. On the basis of a review made by the Director General of Health Services recommen-dations were made to the Department of ' Chemicals in June, 1988.

(f) to (j) The Kelkar Committee has been set up by the Department of Chemicals to examine categorisation of drugs. Their terms of reference have been set by the Department of Chemicals. Two experts represent the' Ministry of Health of this Committee.